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## THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- The Ministry of Metallurgy and Chemical Industry is actually composed of two ministries which function separately. They are the Ministry of 25X1 Metallurgy and the Ministry for Chemical Industry. There is a minister and a vice-minister at the head of each ministry and each ministry 25X1 supervises the production of a number of factories in its respective 25X1 sphere. The Ministry of Chemical Industry controls 46 factories of different types and is located in Bucharest on Strada Cometa. The 25X1 Ministry of Metallurgy is located in Bucharest at No. 153 Calea Victoriei. 25X1
  - Each of the two ministries is composed of departments of planning, production, equipment, financial, personnel (cadres), and special problems.
  - The personnel department has a political rather than a technical function. Its chief task is to control and terrorize the employees rather than assist them to find suitable work.
  - The special problems department is a special committee to deal with war production, a section which exists in most ministries. Conferences of this department are secret, and only a very small number of Communist Party members and specialists are permitted to attend.
  - The following factories are supervised by the Ministry of Chemical Industry and are engaged in the production of chemicals:
    - a. Nitramonia, Fagaras (formerly Societatea de Explosive). This factory produces nitroglycerine, gunpowder, ammonia, and dynamite. A special type of gunpowder, the process of which has been kept strictly secret, has also been manufactured for the past two years.
    - b. Solvay Works, Turda, produces caustic soda.

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- c. Solvay Works, Ocna Muresului, produces chlorine and DDT.
- d. Witrogen, Tarnaveni (a combine of several factories) produces manganese steel and cement pipes.
- e. Phoenix, Baia Mare, produces sulphuric acid.
- f. Marasesti, produces bone flour, glues, et cetera.
- g. Marasesti, Valea Calugareasca, produces sulphuric acid.
- h. Various factories in Bucharest, Timisoara, Oradea and provincial towns produce dyes.
- Six or seven factories in Rumania produce oxygen.
- In Pitesti (Arges district) tanning materials (tannic acid) are produced.
- k. In Bucharest (Obor) gas masks are produced.
- 6. At Ucea (near Fagaras) a very large chemical factory was erected by a Sovrom organization for the manufacture of exygen and for the fixing of atmospheric nitrogen. Oxygen has been manufactured since 1951 and nitrogen is shortly going to be produced. The necessary equipment has been brought from Germany.
- The War Ministry subsidizes factories at: Nitramonia, Fagaras; Nitrogen, Tarnaveni; and the Sovrom factory at Ucea (Fagaras).
- 8. Most factories fulfill the government plan in theory only. For instance, when raw materials for the production of ammonia were unavailable, chlorine was manufactured instead, with the result that the plan was apparently fulfilled 104 percent. Industry in general, however, suffers from the fact that there are no supplies of ammonia, while the chlorine has remained unused.
- 9. The recent monetary reforms affected workers unfavorably since they received their monthly salaries at the regular rate of 1/20 of the previous scales. Piece-work was paid at only 1/200 of the old rate where large sums were involved. As a result, a strike was threatened, and after a three-week crisis in the Ministry, workers were paid for piece-work at the rate of 1/20, the same rate as for ordinary earnings.
- 10. Following is a partial list of the officers of the Ministry of Chemical Industry:

1 1	a.	Florescu, Deputy Minister.
1 1		He is Chairman of the "Committee for Special Problems."
' 1 1	ъ.	Apostolescu (woman), Chief Engineer of the Planning Department.
<b> </b> 	c.	Corina Ulysse, Chief Engineer of the Ministry, and Deputy of Valea (General Secretary).
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	d.	Frank	Dezideriu,	Chief	Accountant	of	Nitrogen,	Tarnaveni.	
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e. Grobdruck, Director of the Production Department in the Ministry. He is a former employee of Nitrogen.

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